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that are needed for adequate and proper documentation. Include a provision that permits the Government to inspect contractor facilities used for the storage and handling of permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records. Agencies shall inspect such facilities at least once each year.

(d) Keep inventories indicating the location of all generations of audiovisual records, whether in agency storage or in another facility such as a laboratory or library distribution center.

- (e) Schedule disposition of all audiovisual records as soon as practicable after creation. General Records Schedule 21 provides mandatory disposal authorization for temporary audiovisual records common to most Federal offices. Agencies must submit an SF 115, Request for Records Disposition Authority, to NARA to obtain authorization for the disposition of all other audiovisual records. The schedules covering permanent records must specify the different record elements identified in §1228.266, and must always include related finding aids.
- (f) Periodically review agency audiovisual recordkeeping practices for conformance with requirements and take necessary corrective action.

[61 FR 32337, June 24, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 27027, May 16, 2001]

§ 1232.22 Nitrocellulose film.

Nitrocellulose-base film once used in the manufacture of sheet film and motion pictures may be occasionally found in records storage areas. The nitrocellulose base, a substance akin to gun cotton, is chemically unstable and highly inflammable.

(a) Agencies must remove nitrocellulose film materials from records stor-

age areas.

- (b) Agencies must immediately notify NARA about the existence of nitrocellulose film materials because of their age and instability. NARA will determine if they may be destroyed or destroyed after a copy is made for transfer, as appropriate.
- (c) If NARA appraises nitrate film materials as disposable, but the agency wishes to retain them, agencies must follow the guidance in NFPA 40-1994, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture

Film, which is incorporated by reference. NFPA 40-1994 is available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. This standard is also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(d) The packing and shipping of nitrate film are governed by the following Department of Transportation regulations: 49 CFR 172.101, Hazardous materials table; 172.504, Transportation; 173.24, Standard requirements for all packages; and 173.177, Motion picture film and X- ray film—nitrocellulose base.

§ 1232.24 Unstable cellulose-acetate film.

Cellulose-acetate film, also known as safety film, is nonflammable and does not represent the same degree of hazard as nitrate film materials. Nonetheless, cellulose-acetate film also deteriorates over time. Temperature, humidity, harmful storage enclosures, and gaseous products influence the rate of deterioration. Agencies shall inspect cellulose-acetate film periodically for an acetic odor, wrinkling, or the presence of crystalline deposits on the edge or surface of the film that indicate deterioration. Agencies shall notify NARA within 30 days after inspection about deteriorating permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records composed of cellulose acetate so that they can be copied.

§ 1232.26 Storage conditions.

Agencies must:

(a) Provide audiovisual records storage facilities that are secure from unauthorized access and make them safe from fire, water, flood, chemical or gas damage and from other harmful conditions. See NFPA 232A-1995, Guide for Fire Protection for Archives and Records Centers issued by the National